

## II. Amendments to the Specification:

*Please amend the specification at page 16, line 32 to page 17, line 4 as follows:*

Arbaprostil, alprostadil, ~~beraprost~~, carboprost, cloprostenol, dimoxaprost, enprostil, enisoprost, ~~fluprostenol~~, fenprostalene, gemeprost, ~~latanaprost~~, latanoprost, ~~limaprost~~, meteneprost, mexiprostil, misoprostol, ~~misoprost~~, misoprostol acid, nocloprost, ornoprostil, prostalene, PGE<sub>1</sub>, PGE<sub>2</sub>, PGF<sub>1</sub>, PGF<sub>2α</sub>, rioprostil, rosaprostol, remiprostol, sulprostone, trimoprostil, tirostanide, unoprostone, ~~viprostol~~, are the preferred

*Please amend the specification at page 19, lines 18-32, as follows:*

R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>f</sub> are each independently a hydrogen, an alkyl, a cycloalkoxy, a halogen, a hydroxy, an hydroxyalkyl, an alkoxyalkyl, an arylheterocyclic ring, an alkylaryl, a cycloalkylalkyl, a heterocyclicalkyl, an alkoxy, a haloalkoxy, an amino, an alkylamino, a dialkylamino, an arylamino, a diarylamino, an alkylarylamino, an alkoxyhaloalkyl, a haloalkoxy, a sulfonic acid, a sulfonic ester, an alkylsulfonic acid, an arylsulfonic acid, an arylalkoxy, an alkylthio, an arylthio, a cycloalkylthio, a cycloalkenyl, a cyano, an aminoalkyl, an aminoaryl, an aryl, an arylalkyl, an alkylaryl, a carboxamido, an alkylcarboxamido, an arylcarboxamido, an amidyl, a carboxyl, a carbamoyl, a carbamate, an alkylcarboxylic acid, an arylcarboxylic acid, an alkylcarbonyl, an arylcarbonyl, an ester, a carboxylic ester, an alkylcarboxylic ester, an arylcarboxylic ester, a haloalkoxy, a sulfonamido, an alkylsulfonamido, an arylsulfonamido, a sulfonic ester, a urea, a phosphoryl, a nitro, -T-Q, or R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>f</sub> are -(C(R<sub>e</sub>)(R<sub>f</sub>))<sub>k</sub>-T-Q, wherein R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>f</sub> are as defined herein, -(C(R<sub>e</sub>)(R<sub>f</sub>))<sub>k</sub>-T-Q, or R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>f</sub> taken together with the carbons to which they are attached form a carbonyl, a methanthial, a heterocyclic ring, a cycloalkyl group or a bridged cycloalkyl group;

~~R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>f</sub> are each independently a hydrogen, an alkyl, a cycloalkoxy, a halogen, a hydroxy, an hydroxyalkyl, an alkoxyalkyl, an arylheterocyclic ring, an alkylaryl, a cycloalkylalkyl, a heterocyclicalkyl, an alkoxy, a haloalkoxy, an amino, an alkylamino, a dialkylamino, an arylamino, a diarylamino, an alkylarylamino, an alkoxyhaloalkyl, a haloalkoxy, a sulfonic acid, a sulfonic ester, an alkylsulfonic acid, an arylsulfonic acid, an arylalkoxy, an alkylthio, an arylthio, a cycloalkylthio, a cycloalkenyl, a cyano, an aminoalkyl, an aminoaryl, an aryl, an arylalkyl, an alkylaryl, a carboxamido, an alkylcarboxamido, an arylcarboxamido, an~~

~~amidyl, a carboxyl, a carbamoyl, a carbamate, an alkylcarboxylic acid, an arylcarboxylic acid, an alkylcarbonyl, an arylcarbonyl, an ester, a carboxylic ester, an alkylcarboxylic ester, an arylcarboxylic ester, a haloalkoxy, a sulfonamido, an alkylsulfonamido, an arylsulfonamido, a sulfonic ester, a urea, a phosphoryl, a nitro, T-Q, or R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>f</sub> taken together with the carbons to which they are attached form a carbonyl, a methanthial, a heterocyclic ring, a cycloalkyl group or a bridged cycloalkyl group;~~

***Please amend the specification at page 20, lines 6-14, as follows:***

R<sub>i</sub> is a hydrogen, an alkyl, an aryl, an alkylcarboxylic acid, an arylcarboxylic acid, an alkylcarboxylic ester, an arylcarboxylic ester, an alkylcarboxamido, an arylcarboxamido, an alkylaryl, an alkylsulfinyl, an alkylsulfonyl, an arylsulfinyl, an arylsulfonyl, a sulfonamido, a carboxamido, a carboxylic ester, an amino alkyl, an amino aryl, -CH<sub>2</sub>-C(T-Q)(R<sub>e</sub>)(R<sub>f</sub>), or -(N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sup>-</sup>•M<sup>+</sup>, wherein M<sup>+</sup> is an organic or inorganic cation; with the proviso that when R<sub>i</sub> is -CH<sub>2</sub>-C(T-Q)(R<sub>e</sub>)(R<sub>f</sub>) or -(N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sup>-</sup>•M<sup>+</sup>, or R<sub>e</sub> or R<sub>f</sub> are T-Q or R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>f</sub> are -(C(R<sub>e</sub>)(R<sub>f</sub>))<sub>k</sub>-T-Q, wherein R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>f</sub> are as defined herein, ~~-(C(R<sub>e</sub>)(R<sub>f</sub>))<sub>k</sub>-T-Q~~, then the "-T-Q" subgroup can be a hydrogen, an alkyl, an alkoxy, an alkoxyalkyl, an aminoalkyl, a hydroxy, a heterocyclic ring or an aryl group;

***Please amend the specification at page 28, lines 4-28, as follows:***

wherein m is an integer from 2 to 20; R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>f</sub> are each independently a hydrogen, an alkyl, a cycloalkoxy, a halogen, a hydroxy, an hydroxyalkyl, an alkoxyalkyl, an arylheterocyclic ring, an alkylaryl, a cycloalkylalkyl, a heterocyclicalkyl, an alkoxy, a haloalkoxy, an amino, an alkylamino, a dialkylamino, an arylamino, a diarylamino, an alkylarylamin, an alkoxyhaloalkyl, a haloalkoxy, a sulfonic acid, a sulfonic ester, an alkylsulfonic acid, an arylsulfonic acid, an arylalkoxy, an alkylthio, an arylthio, a cycloalkylthio, a cycloalkenyl, a cyano, an aminoalkyl, an aminoaryl, an aryl, an arylalkyl, an alkylaryl, a carboxamido, an alkylcarboxamido, an arylcarboxamido, an amidyl, a carboxyl, a carbamoyl, a carbamate, an alkylcarboxylic acid, an arylcarboxylic acid, an alkylcarbonyl, an arylcarbonyl, an ester, a carboxylic ester, an alkylcarboxylic ester, an arylcarboxylic ester, a haloalkoxy, a sulfonamido, an alkylsulfonamido, an arylsulfonamido, a sulfonic ester, a urea, a phosphoryl, a nitro, -T-Q, or R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>f</sub> are

~~-(C(R<sub>e</sub>)(R<sub>f</sub>))<sub>k</sub>-T-Q, wherein R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>f</sub> are as defined herein, -(C(R<sub>e</sub>)(R<sub>p</sub>))<sub>k</sub>-T-Q, or R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>f</sub> taken together with the carbons to which they are attached form a carbonyl, a methanthial, a heterocyclic ring, a cycloalkyl group or a bridged cycloalkyl group; R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>p</sub> are each independently a hydrogen, an alkyl, a cycloalkoxy, a halogen, a hydroxy, an hydroxyalkyl, an alkoxyalkyl, an arylheterocyclic ring, an alkylaryl, a cycloalkylalkyl, a heterocyclicalkyl, an alkoxy, a haloalkoxy, an amino, an alkylamino, a dialkylamino, an arylamino, a diarylamino, an alkylarylmino, an alkoxyhaloalkyl, a haloalkoxy, a sulfonic acid, a sulfonic ester, an alkylsulfonic acid, an arylsulfonic acid, an arylalkoxy, an alkylthio, an arylthio, a cycloalkylthio, a cycloalkenyl, a cyano, an aminoalkyl, an aminoaryl, an aryl, an arylalkyl, an alkylaryl, a carboxamido, a alkylcarboxamido, an arylcarboxamido, an amidyl, a carboxyl, a carbamoyl, a carbamate, an alkylcarboxylic acid, an arylcarboxylic acid, an alkylcarbonyl, an arylcarbonyl, an ester, a carboxylic ester, an alkylcarboxylic ester, an arylcarboxylic ester, a haloalkoxy, a sulfonamido, an alkylsulfonamido, an arylsulfonamido, a sulfonic ester, a urea, a phosphoryl, a nitro, T-Q, or R<sub>e</sub> and R<sub>p</sub> taken together with the carbons to which they are attached form a carbonyl, a methanthial, a heterocyclic ring, a cycloalkyl group or a bridged cycloalkyl group; Q is -NO or -NO<sub>2</sub>; and T is independently a covalent bond, a carbonyl, an oxygen, -S(O)<sub>o</sub>- or -N(R<sub>a</sub>)R<sub>i</sub>-, wherein o is an integer from 0 to 2, R<sub>a</sub> is a lone pair of electrons, a hydrogen or an alkyl group; R<sub>i</sub> is a hydrogen, an alkyl, an aryl, an alkylcarboxylic acid, an aryl carboxylic acid, an alkylcarboxylic ester, an arylcarboxylic ester, an alkylcarboxamido, an arylcarboxamido, an alkylaryl, an alkylsulfinyl, an alkylsulfonyl, an arylsulfinyl, an arylsulfonyl, a sulfonamido, a carboxamido, a carboxylic ester, an amino alkyl, an amino aryl, -CH<sub>2</sub>-C(T-Q)(R<sub>e</sub>)(R<sub>f</sub>), or -(N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sup>-</sup>•M<sup>+</sup>, wherein M<sup>+</sup> is an organic or inorganic cation; with the proviso that when R<sub>i</sub> is -CH<sub>2</sub>-C(T-Q)(R<sub>e</sub>)(R<sub>f</sub>) or -(N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sup>-</sup>•M<sup>+</sup>; then "-T-Q" can be a hydrogen, an alkyl group, an alkoxyalkyl group, an aminoalkyl group, a hydroxy group or an aryl group.~~